The Suffragist

Vol VI, No. 25
FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

The President Speaks to the Senate

"I wish you would behave; the neighbors are looking!"

How I Have Solved
the
Dress Problem

By

Bertha Holley
21 East 49th Street
New York

Booklets may be had upon application

BH 1917

NO good business man is so devoid of judgment as to be satisfied with other than the best grade of printing—every man of judgment sees in the C-P-Co. product the acme of perfection—and our superb service brings 'em back
"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

COLUMBIAN PRINTING COMPANY, Incorporated
Eight-Fifteen Fourteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS
$4 a Pair

Meyer's Military Shops
1331 F STREET N. W.

MARINELLO

Phantom Powder makes a poor complexion look beautiful and a good one look better

Samples on Request—Marinello Treatments given and goods for sale at

MRS. E. DAVIS

Phone Franklin 2989
723 Eleventh Street Northwest

Phone Franklin 4349
1106 Connecticut Avenue

Notes of the Week

Wilson and Washington—A Contrast

JUST one week after the Senate had refused to pass the suffrage amendment and had postponed it indefinitely without one word of protest from the President, his Fourth of July speech was delivered. In it he said that the nation is planning today what Washington and his associates planned. "They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended."

The women certainly intend what they intended, but how is the President helping them?

Further on in his speech, the President refers to the attitude of the German government to its people; it is the attitude of this government to its women:—

"Governments which fear their people, and yet are for the time being sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—Governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and the Present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them."

On the day after this speech was delivered the President sent word to Congress asking them not to recess until they had passed a resolution authorizing the taking over by the government of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country. The necessity for the Senate to take prompt action on the measure extending democracy to women, he did not even mention.

Southern Democrats Favor Amendment

THE St. Louis City Democratic Central Committee last week passed resolutions indorsing the passage of the federal suffrage amendment and its ratification by the Missouri legislature in 1919. The action was telegraphed to Missouri's Senators.

Suffrage Demonstration in Boston

THE Boston *American* is planning a monster suffrage demonstration to be held on Boston Common the thirteenth of July. Arrangements are being made to have suffrage leaders from all over the country speak at the meeting or send messages to be read from the platform. The meeting is not being organized by any suffrage association, but will be a spontaneous expression of indignation on the part of the people of Massachusetts at the failure of the Senate to act upon the suffrage amendment and at the persistent opposition of their two Senators to the measure.

New Jersey Leaders Appeal to Senator Baird

SENATOR Baird is being urged by his friends to join the suffrage forces before the vote is taken in the Senate.

Mr. Oberlin Smith, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, head of one of the largest South New Jersey factories, has sent a telegram to President Wilson and a letter to Senator Baird. His letter says: "I write to earnestly request you to vote for the suffrage amendment, in the interests of all righteousness, and of fairness to the millions of noble women who are doing their share with such splendid patrotism in the great altruistic work of our government for the benefit of all future mankind, and who now do their noble work in all its branches but who have no voice whatever in the management of our public affairs."

Senator Tillman's Death

BY the death on July third of Senator B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, the Senate lost an opponent of woman suffrage.

Senator Tillman's successor, Christie Benet, was appointed almost immediately and arrived in the Senate to be sworn in on July 8. The new Senator has not up to the present time made any public statement in regard to suffrage.

Colorado Women Restive

MRS. Bertha W. Fowler, state chairman for Colorado, has wired to President Wilson and Senators Thomas and Shafroth, saying, "Colorado women will accept nothing less than this fulfilment of democracy without further delay."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Fowler, after sending all the money she could, to fill the suffrage war chest, sent some of her jewelry, including a pearl collar, a pearl pin and an unset diamond. Perhaps the Woman's Party may yet start a melting pot where ornaments of all sorts can go to swell the fund for victory in the Senate.

Women Demand Equal Pay

WOMEN appeared for the first time at a hearing of the War Labor Board when that body met in Schenectady to arbitrate the differences between the General Electric Company and its employees. The testimony of the women employed by this company showed that they were doing the same work as men and were receiving approximately one-half the wages paid to men. Since the women have been admitted as members of the Mechanics' Union, they appeared with the men to testify concerning unjust working conditions. The principle of equal pay for equal work is part of the program of the Labor Board, and its recommendation in this case is obvious.

This question of equal pay has played an important part in labor disputes in Great Britain since the war. The women there have won their fight for the same wages as men along with winning the vote. Until the women in this country have the power to prevent the employers from exploiting their work in this war emergency, the question of wages will surely recur again and again.

Miss Rankin for the Senate

THE announcement of Representative Jeannette Rankin that she will run on the Republican ticket for the seat in the Senate at present occupied by Senator Walsh, of Montana, will interest women all over the country, who have watched the career of the first woman in Congress.

The two women candidates for the Senate, Miss Rankin and Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, appear to have excellent chances of success.

Arkansas Women May Have Full Suffrage

A CONSTITUTIONAL convention in session in Arkansas voted on the fourth of July to incorporate into the proposed new state constitution a clause giving women all civil and political rights including suffrage and jury service. The vote in favor of the clause was 66 to 2. Arkansas women had already won as full a measure of suffrage as possible without amending the state constitution when they were given a vote in the primary elections.

British Comment on Suffrage Delay

THE *International Woman Suffrage News* published in England, makes the following disappointed comment upon the Senate delay over the amendment: "The United States federal amendment is still, as we write, in suspense in the Senate. In all these cases we know that victory is only delayed, but the delay is serious to women. It means strain and anxiety, and the deflection of their energies from the positive constructive work which needs their energies."

Suffrage Moves Forward in France

WORD comes from Paris that wide publicity has been given there to President Wilson's statement in favor of woman suffrage, made in answer to the message he received from the International Confederation for Woman Suffrage. As a result, the Socialist group in the French Chamber of Deputies will ask for the appointment of a committee to consider the question and make a report.

A group of advocates of suffrage has been formed recently in the Chamber of Deputies. The president is M. Jules Siegfield. The group numbers 122 members pledged to support its program.

The program is as follows:

(1) The municipal vote for women.

(2) Admission of women to university titles and office.

(3) Equal pay for equal work.

(4) Substitution of the system of separation of property for that of community in the absence of a marriage contract.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. **Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.**

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and postoffice orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Opposition, Direct and Indirect

THE innocence of the suffrage pickets was made very clear last week by the summary dismissal of three deferred picket cases. The guilt of the government in its dealings with women was established just as plainly.

It is now evident that a prolonged effort was made last year to terrorize women who were peacefully petitioning for the right of self-government. They had to submit to the humiliation of arrest. They were accused of a technical offense and given long terms of imprisonment never before coupled with so trivial a charge. They were denied counsel in jail, separated from their friends, and subjected to brutal treatment at the hands of a warden in an isolated country workhouse. Denied political treatment and compelled in their helplessness to resort to a hunger strike, they had to endure the pain and indignity of forcible feeding until their weakness and the fast-growing sympathy of the public forced their unconditional release.

Then the government changed its tactics. Opposition to national woman suffrage ceased. The White House spoke, and the federal amendment passed the House. Women abandoned their attitude of protest, waiting for the Senate to act.

But the amendment is tied up as securely in the Senate as though the House had never considered it, and the block of votes opposed to it there are Democratic votes. The President speaks for suffrage in the White House; his party keeps it back in the Senate. Never before in the history of the present master of the White House has such a situation been allowed to continue. It continues in the case of woman suffrage without a protest from the all-powerful party leader.

Meanwhile, we fight for democracy—abroad!

Pickets Now Mysteriously Favored by the Law

Three Picket Cases Dismissed by Corporation Counsel

A YEAR ago women holding innocent banners at the White House gate were arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three days to seven months.

Today three deferred picket cases are casually dismissed by the guardians of the law with a word over the telephone.

Technically Mrs. Eunice Dana Brannan, Mrs. Henry Butterworth, and Miss Cora Week, of New York, should have returned to jail on Tuesday, July 9, the two latter to serve out a one month's and Mrs. Brannan, a two months' sentence.

Practically, the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia called up Mr. Matthew O'Brien, counsel for the pickets, and said, "Please tell your clients not to appear till they are summoned. And I may say here," he added, with unprofessional candor, "that they never will be summoned."

THE cases of these three women were deferred last November, before the District Court of Appeals acting on the test case of Mrs. Harvey Wiley and others, had decided that the pickets were innocent and that their arrest and imprisonment had been illegal.

These three cases were deferred when the technical point was made that the District Commissioners had not the right to transfer people sentenced to a Washington jail to a Virginia workhouse. Pending the settlement of this question, the three New York women, who were utterly exhaused by Occoquan brutalities, were released, on their bond to reappear in July, 1918.

All other suffrage prisoners then under sentence were transferred to the Washington jail and formally incarcerated there behind the customary number of clanging doors. . . .

Three days after, they were all summarily dismissed from the jail, without any explanation from court or administration officials. They were released, as a matter of fact, because the government despaired of defending any longer the justice of their imprisonment.

This release was a virtual acquittal of all the suffrage pickets; but their innocence was more completely established when Mrs. Wiley's case with sixteen others came before the District Court of Appeals in the following March. Then at last it was decided by the unanimous opinion of three judges that the action of which the pickets were accused was not a misdemeanor at all. This decision vindicated the whole picket protest.

In the meantime Mrs. Brannan, Miss Week, and Mrs. Butterworth had faithfully promised to return to jail in July. Their cases were not included in the seventeen brought before the District Court of Appeals; and while the decision on Mrs. Wiley's case applied exactly to theirs, their sentences were not affected by it. They were due to appear in court, ready for further imprisonment.

Governments, however, like kings, do not care to be reminded of past errors. So the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia dismissed them over the telephone.

Irregular perhaps; but not one-half so irregular as had been the previous arrest of one hundred innocent women who were making a peaceful appeal to their government for the right of "political self-determination."

Women Protest at Senate Delay

They Urge President Wilson to Demand Immediate Passage of Suffrage Amendment

FROM North and South, East and West, from crowded cities, and the isolated homes of farmers' wives, come letters pouring in to the Washington office of the Woman's Party, expressing the deepest resentment over the obstinate refusal of the United States Senate to grant common citizens' rights to women, and over the torpor of the President toward his sacred issue of democracy when it is applied to women.

Mrs. Adèle Blauvelt, of New York, took care to address her protest directly to President Wilson: "I am writing to ask you to end at once and for all time the farce which is being enacted in the United States Senate in the name of democracy. Will you not go before the Senate and demand as an act of justice to American women and therefore a necessary war measure, that the woman suffrage resolution be passed?

"Women in America are putting their whole heart into winning the war; and 'chivalrous' American statesmen are refusing to accord them even the rights of aliens. . . .

"Do you not realize that the war cannot be won until this unjust discrimination is removed? Do you not see that until we are what we claim to be, we must stand ashamed before the world?

"Can you, as President of these United States, refuse to go before the men who are pledged to support you in all war measures and tell them that in God's name they must be patriotic enough to live up to the ideals they are asking others to fight and work and die for?

"Is America to be the last great country to enfranchise her women? How long must American women wait for liberty? We believe in you. What is your answer?"

MRS. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the brilliant daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, said:

"Two years ago I had the honor of being received by President Wilson to discuss the then status of woman suffrage. He and our delegation of four women talked for one hour and twenty minutes. The final word of the President was to the effect that those who worked for a reform are apt to be impatient of all delay and then he added, 'You will not get what you want this year, but certainly in four years.' Pausing a moment as if considering he went on, 'Yes, I might say, certainly in two years.' That interview was on July 26, 1916. The time limit is up. The President recognizing the importance of our being a democracy and the statement that the suffrage amendment is a war measure, should lead him forthwith to visit the Capitol and speak on the amendment to the Senate face to face as he has on so many occasions when important legislation was in jeopardy.

"If he had followed that course, what happened yesterday, would not have occurred."

MRS. John Rogers, Jr., one of the glorious company of the White House pickets, said as she left Washington,

"As I entered the gallery I thought of the patient women who for forty years, had come there year after year, and listened to speeches full of ribaldry and sneers at the mere idea of woman suffrage.

"For a short while I enjoyed the thought that I should soon hear some of those same men vote Yes on the suffrage amendment.

"Trusting souls we were! Simply we argued that never was there a President who had such power over Congress as President Wilson has; that he had just stated that he earnestly desired the success of the amendment and would do all that he could for it. We knew what he could do, so we were there to see it done.

"Preliminaries were gone through and debate started, when suddenly we sensed defeat. Something was evidently wrong on the Democratic side. Like an aviator who volplanes from the heights to earth, so I volplaned from complete confidence to a recognition of disaster.

"Malelovent, determined Democratic opposition developed, and it was quite clear that the guidance and leadership of President Wilson was lacking. The champion of world democracy had not done enough."

MRS. Emmeline Pankhurst, sent by English women on a war mission to the United States, heard the debate from the galleries. "I wonder if your Senators realize," she said afterward, "that they are now actually less progressive than the conservative, reactionary House of Lords. The Lords, whom they have been accustomed to ridicule, are now ahead of them in democratic measures."

A SOUTHERN woman writes to THE SUFFRAGIST a comment on the evil record of the Democratic Party in its dealings with women—a letter which shows how seriously the Democratic leaders of today are shaking the faith of Southern women in the loyalty of the party to its supposed ideals.

MY Dear SUFFRAGIST:

When once the love of human rights finds an abiding place in the heart of a person, it will eventually be recognized by that person as a spiritual force which in its development must wear down other considerations or interests that stand in its way. Sometimes this wearing away is swift and sudden. Sometimes it is a slower process, depending upon the nature of the person.

I have never been "taken by storm." Slow in my mental processes, I will cling to old forms as long as reason and facts will permit, even when instinct may have suggested, ahead of time, what I am finally forced to admit.

Through such a process I have come to the confession that I am about to make, or to the question that I am about to ask.

My first recollection of an interest in the affairs of my country is of my father placing an American flag in my hands in the days when I was learning to walk, and setting me to march up and down before him to the campaign song of "Hurrah for Cleveland and the man who made him." From that day of my earliest recollection, I have been a potential democrat, without even asking why. It never occurred to me to ask why. I didn't care why. It seemed sufficient to be so. I was happy in the thought that I came into the world a democrat and was duly christened in the political faith of my fathers. If I have defended that faith longer than would seem consistent with simple honesty and justice, it is because the faith was so deep.

One day a relative told me that there was a strain of Jefferson blood in me. To a school girl, Jefferson is synonymous with the Declaration of Independence. So I began to feel a sort of family pride in that document. Then, as I approached the age when I had grown enough hair to tie it with a red ribbon into a skimpy little pigtail, I would hear, at Democratic rallies, a great deal about "Jeffersonian *democracy.*" So the chain of evidence seemed complete to my childish mind. The principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Democratic Party were one and the same thing to me—in those days.

But that was not all. In time I developed a Christian consciousness. I read of the martyrdom of the Son of Man because "He stirreth up the people," in fulfillment of the prophecy of the mother who bore Him: "He hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts, He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree."

So at last democracy became more than a political faith. It became a vital spiritual force, based upon faith in the spirit of God in man.

I still believe in that kind of democracy. But I am beginning to see a difference between the form and the substance. How much longer I can pretend to myself that I believe in the democracy of a political organization that denies democracy, depends on how much longer old associations, an old worn-out and betrayed trust, can withstand the cold fact of the betrayal and the vital spiritual force that will cling to the substance, when the form and the substance separate.

Has the Democratic Party been honestly democratic? Is it entitled to the faith of the women who still cling to it for the sake of its name and traditions? Is the present leader of that party, as great a democrat as his utterances proclaim him, sincere in the final analysis of all he says?

If the Democratic Party is wholly democratic, and its leader is wholly sincere in his advocacy of equal suffrage, why did the Democratic Legislature of Tennessee first defeat the suffrage bill in 1917, and then *after its defeat,* bring to light a message from the President to the Speaker of the Senate saying the "moral obligation is complete?" It is small comfort to be told that the moral obligation is complete when the obligation has been violated. Had there been sincerity of purpose all the way around, the message would have left the White House in time to reach Tennessee before the defeat of the bill, and after leaving it, would not have been withheld until the effect of it was lost.

And it all happened when the Democrats were pretending to stand for suffrage by state action.

And now the suffragists of the nation are asking the President to speak to the Senate of the United States. Will he do it before the defeat of the measure, or wait until after the Senate chants its requiem over the amendment; as it was chanted in Tennessee, beyond all power of resurrection even as a "moral obligation?"

Have all the cards been stacked against the suffragists—ever since the Democratic Party came into its newly-found power?

I have hoped that I might go on believing otherwise, but the hope grows dim and my heart is sick.

What is a democratically-inclined suffragist to do?

Sincerely yours,

SUE S. WHITE.

Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1918.

Idaho Totally Opposed to Borah's Stand on Suffrage

ISN'T it about time that Senator Borah spent a year or two at home and got in touch with his state? That is what the people of Idaho are wondering. His refusal to line up with the sentiment of his state on the federal suffrage amendment has centered political attention on that issue and given the candidacy of his opponent, former Governor Hawley, an initial boost that is already alarming Borah's supporters.

Ex-Governor Hawley is a strong supporter of national woman suffrage.

The Republican State Central Committee of Idaho, through its chairman, S. D. Taylor, is pleading with Borah "in the name of the Republicans of Idaho" to vote "Yes." The Honorable John W. Hart, National Republican Committeeman from Idaho, in uneasy tones is putting the same request to him. Senator Borah continues to reply that he will vote "No."

Obviously Senator Borah has not spent time enough in Idaho recently. Six years ago that state, like the other suffrage states, had not awakened to the issue of national suffrage. But campaigners from the National Woman's Party went into it, preaching this new national conception of woman's freedom, and while Senator Borah has been in Washington, devising reasons for his present opposition to a resolution which he himself introduced in the Senate in 1910, Idaho has taken a strong stand in favor of extending democracy to women on a national scale.

The Idaho *Statesman* discusses the Republican State Convention under the heading "Borah's Opposition to Woman Suffrage Worries Republicans:" "Transcending all questions of candidates," says the *Statesman* of June 25, "is the question of the stand the Republican delegates will take on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment pending in the Senate this week. If the convention endorses the stand taken by Senator Borah, it alienates all women support for the campaign, and thereby invites a positive Democratic stand in favor of the amendment's passage, a stand which would win for the Democrats the women's vote. And with so many things to be taken into consideration, a vote's going to be a vote this winter!"

The Boise *New Freedom* publishes the following editorial, under the caption, "Borah's Fundamental Error:" "Senator Borah is a student of Government and public questions; it is strange that he has entirely missed the fundamental issue at stake in the woman suffrage amendment. He decides against submitting the amendment to a vote of the people upon the argument that if adopted the amendment would work injustice to the women of certain Southern states. This argument has nothing whatever to do with the case. It is no matter of the Senators' business—none for his conscience to assume—as to what would be the result of the people's verdict upon any proposition. He assumes autocratic power when he asserts he will not let the people vote upon an issue because they might vote contrary to his wishes and to his opinion of the merits of the case. If he were a fundamental democrat he could not make this mistake. In this Government the people must rule; there can be no other final recourse and Senator Borah places himself entirely out of harmony with the very spirit of our Government when he states he will vote against letting the people rule and gives as his reason the statement that the people might rule unwisely. This is the spirit of monarchy, not the essence of free Government!"

Senator Borah is the only man in the group of Western suffrage states who is opposing the federal amendment. "It makes one think," writes Margaret Whittemore, in the Boise *New Freedom,* "of the proud mother who saw her son go marching off to war with a large company of soldiers and remarked: 'Look at my son, William. Every man is out of step but him.'"

States Work Together for National Amendment

Alice Paul Speaks in Philadelphia

MISS Alice Paul carried inspiration to Pennsylvania at a reception given in her honor at the Walton Hotel on July 5 by the maintenance committee of the state branch.

Gathered to meet her was a brilliant assemblage of men and women from Philadelphia and Main Line towns, from many Pennsylvania counties and from the state of Delaware.

At the close of the evening Miss Paul, introduced by Miss Mary A. Burnham, gave one of her sagacious talks on the suffrage situation in Congress. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, who, she said, had to break away from her job in a munition plant to attend the meeting, denounced the Senate's delay in doing justice to women.

"We can't put the amendment over by looking sweetly at politicians or by holding their hands," said Mrs. Hilles. "We have got to use political methods. The defeat of the amendment was an outrage to American womanhood. We are sending men over to France to fight for democracy; let us fight for democracy and let us win it here."

A resolution calling on President Wilson to "do his utmost to hasten the passage of the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure" was passed unanimously.

In the receiving line with Miss Paul were Miss Mary H. Ingham, Miss Mary A. Burnham, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Mrs. M. J. Moore, Mrs. K. G. Halligan, Miss M. W. Souder, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Mrs. John R. Clarke, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Miss Mary T. Stecker, and Miss Caroline Katzenstein.

Fifteen new members were added to the maintenance committee; over $500 was pledged for work in Pennsylvania.

In Senator Kellogg's State

OUT in Minnesota it is a rare day when the Alice Paul branch of the Woman's Party, a group of fifty women of all professions organized under Miss Victoria McAlmon in Minneapolis, does not put over a suffrage stroke.

Every labor organization in Minneapolis has been interviewed by members of the Alice Paul club and ninety-nine per cent of them have passed resolutions favoring the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

During the recent American Federation of Labor Convention in St. Paul, the "Alice Pauls" assisted at the tea and theatre party for Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mr. Toscan Bennett, both of Connecticut.

A suffrage tea on July first was their latest activity. At this tea Mrs. E. Dana Durand, chairman of the fifth district; Miss Lucile Collins, on the staff of the *Minneapolis Journal;* and Miss Dorothy Walton, a social worker, discussed the suffrage situation. Professor David Swenson, of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Charles Moller were important speakers on the program.

Many Meetings in Tennessee

TENNESSEE and Georgia are mighty hot places in summer; Miss Lucy Branhan has been hard at work in both these states during the past few weeks. The hot weather seems conducive to backfires, however, and Miss Branham has started several in both of these crucial states. Just to show what a strenuous time she is having, here is her Tennessee itinerary for last week: Lawrenceburg, Friday; Columbia, Saturday; Lewisburg, Sunday; Fayetteville, Monday; Winchester, Tuesday. After this she goes to Atlanta.

Maryland Senator Urged to Vote for Amendment

OTHER Southern states are just as active. If pressure from his constituents can convince Senator Smith, of Maryland, that he ought to vote favorably on the suffrage amendment, his vote will certainly be in the yea column. Among the prominent Democrats of his state who are telling him that he must get behind this forward movement are Mayor F. J. Wrightson, of Easton; Mr. Tilghman Johnston, chairman of the Democratic Committee of Talbot County, and Judge J. Harry Covington, of Talbot County.

Large open-air meetings were held in Baltimore almost every day last week, at which resolutions were passed urging Senator Smith and Senator France to do their utmost for the suffrage amendment.

Vigorous Chairman Takes Hold of Work in Vermont

HUNDREDS of letters and telegrams went from Vermont to its Senators before July 27, urging active support of the suffrage amendment. Miss Ann Batchelder, state chairman, is now planning to organize Vermont in the interest of the National Woman's Party, to double the present circulation of THE SUFFRAGIST in her state, to prepare articles and letters for the press dealing with the aims and methods of the National Woman's Party, and to start an intensive campaign for members.

"We had fine meetings here for Mrs. Toscan Bennett," writes Miss Batchelder to Miss Alice Paul. "Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and Miss Beulah Amidon also gave us a splendid account of the work of your distinguished organization; both gave the cause of suffrage a great lift up here."

Missouri Resents Reed's Opposition to Suffrage

FOR the past six weeks vigorous work has been going on in Missouri to bring pressure upon the President and Senator Reed for the passage of the amendment in the Senate. Hundreds of letters have gone to the President, asking him to secure the votes needed for the passage of the measure, and during the last two weeks of the campaign, Senator Reed has been literally deluged with letters and telegrams, not only from Kansas City, but from all parts of the State of Missouri. Members of the National Woman's Party have called upon every politician and influential business or professional man in Kansas City and have secured telegrams from hundreds of these. Other members have spent days at their telephones calling up numbers of individuals who would have influence with Senator Reed. The Mayor was interviewed by a group of Woman's Party women, Mrs. Henry Ess speaking for them in behalf of the amendment; and the Mayor, who has not come out for suffrage before, gladly sent a telegram to Senator Reed urging him to vote for the amendment.

Missouri women and men are now thoroughly aroused to the importance of impressing upon Senator Reed the wishes of his constituents; his recent attempt to obstruct the passage of the amendment in the Senate has called forth a tremendous feeling of resentment. Letters and telegrams are going to him now, deploring his attitude and demanding that he change it. At a meeting of the National Womans' Party on Saturday, June 29, Mrs. Henry Ess, member of the National Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, expressed the feeling of the women of Missouri when she referred to Senator Reed as "Kaiser" Reed.

Missouri, the last state to be organized for the National Woman's Party, now has a strong temporary state committee of most active and energetic women. Because of the intense heat and the absence of numbers of women from Kansas City during the next month, it seemed best not to hold a state conference to elect a permanent committee.

The Woman's Party, during the past six weeks, through the efforts of a small group of women and the organizer, Miss Alice Henkle, has grown to a large, very active and enthusiastic group with Mrs. T. F. English as chairman.

At a meeting on Saturday morning, June 9, at the home of Mrs. Ida Chamberlain, the Missouri State Branch of the National Woman's Party was formed and a constitution adopted. The following temporary committee was appointed:

Chairman, Mrs. R. F. English; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. Henry Ess, Mrs. H. B. Leavens, Mrs. Henry Faxon, Mrs. T. F. Callahan, Mrs. Lucille Tappon Moreland, Mrs. Edith Barringer, St. Louis; Miss Laura Yeater, Sedalia; Mrs. A. L. Yingling, Independence; Mrs. Thos. S. McMillen, Mrs. J. R. Rambo, Mrs. J. M. Hazelton, Mrs. A. Steel Craig, Mrs. E. A. Burkhardt, Miss Stella Jenkins, Mrs. A. L. Barnes, Mrs. W. R. Walmsley, Miss Harriet Andrews, Miss Annette Moore, Miss Ethel V. Kynosten, Miss Lena Haag, Mrs. William Guinotte, Mrs. E. L. Unland, Mrs. O. H. Pratt, Mrs. W. T. Schaefer, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. Hieath, Independence; Mrs. Peet, Mrs. Glenn, Dr. Dora Green Wilson, Mrs. Peale, Miss Zerlina Reefer; Secretary, Mrs. T. C. Sherwood; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Chamberlain.

Comments of the Press

If the President Insists the Senate Will Obey

PRESIDENT Wilson will have the support of the large majority of this nation if he insists that the Senate pass, before it recesses, this measure giving to our women the recognition of citizenship in the nation they are loyally serving.

And there is no doubt that if the President insists, the Senate will obey.

Mr. Wilson's power over Congress is well known. He has rarely, if ever, failed to put through a measure in which he was vitally interested. Against enormous opposition he has again and again attained the result he desired. If he earnestly desires that justice be done the women of America, as he has said that he does, he can insist that suffrage be passed before the Senate recesses.

President Wilson's action now will answer effectively the charge that his support of the amendment is "mere pretense," made after leaders of the President's own party in the Senate had been allowed to filibuster away the chance of a suffrage vote last Thursday.

The President's opportunity is here. At his insistence the enfranchisement of the women of America, the last Anglo-Saxon nation to keep its women in political slavery, may be accomplished now.—*Washington (D. C.) Herald, July 2, 1918.*

Wilson Sees the Light

AFTER fighting universal suffrage for women ever since he has been in office, after watching the suffragists picket the White House for over a year, and after approving the throwing of women into jail and the workhouse at Washington simply because they peacefully picketed the White House and paraded through the streets of Washington carrying their banners, public opinion has finally forced the President to withdraw his objections to suffrage.

It was the lack of the President's support that has prevented the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment all this time. Practically all the Republicans favored it, but there were a sufficient number of Democrats backing the view of the President that kept it from passage.

President Wilson has recently sent a letter to State Senator J. S. Hase, of Louisiana, urging support of the suffrage bill in the legislature, and at a recent cabinet meeting the matter was evidently discussed, for members of the cabinet who have been strongly opposed to national suffrage emerged with a change of heart. The President now declares that national suffrage is essential to his foreign policy. It is said that a number of senators have recently received letters from him urging them to support the proposed amendment when it is presented to Congress.

The *Daily News* is glad to record the final winning over of President Wilson to the cause of national suffrage. Women have always had just as much right to vote as men, and in millions of cases a far greater right. President Wilson has been a stumbling block to the cause for the last two or three years, but that he has finally seen the light, as a war measure, he is entitled to commendation for at last recognizing the justice of giving women the ballot.

It will now be in order, as well as in all future campaigns, for the partisan Democratic spellbinder and newspaper to tell how "we did it," and how the Democratic party has always been for the women. They even pulled off that sort of camouflage in the Presidential election two years ago and it worked successfully on a lot of women. —*Grand Junction (Colo.) Daily News, June 15, 1918.*

The President's Power

THE President has once again assured the advocates of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment now pending in the United States Senate of his hearty approval and support.

"I will do all that I can for it," was the phrase in which he expressed his encouragement.

If the President does all that he can he will put the amendment through Congress and it will remain then only for the legislatures of the various states to speak. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and careful counts of the Senate indicate that it lacks only two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority there. Presidential influence should easily overcome this narrow margin.—*Atlanta Georgian, June 21, 1918.*

Pass the Amendment and Go on with the War

PRESIDENT Wilson's suggestion to Senate leaders that suffrage should be considered a war measure and passed before recess would result in an immediate vote. The subject is one which has been thrashed out and settled. The women are to have suffrage. It is idle for legislators to stand in the way. They merely impede the country's progress in war preparation. By all means pass the suffrage amendment and go on with the war.—*Washington (D. C.) Post, July 2, 1918.*

Does the Senate Want Women to Give up War Work?

IT looks to us as if the woman suffragists would have to give up their war work and go down to Washington to reestablish their lobby to win the ballot. The Senate seems to demand it.

Like a great, unwieldy MAN (in the capitalized, irritated housewife use of that term), the "greatest deliberative body in the world" is now backing and filling on the passage of the suffrage constitutional amendment. . . .

Will the Senate kindly take its head out of the sand? Will it stop to realize that during the course of the war 40,000,000 women have won the ballot and that America cannot and will not fall behind the other democratic nations in this advance?

The Senate's idea seems to be to reward the suffragists who have turned their whole powerful machinery into win-the-war work by denying them the ballot. They seem to cry aloud, in a helpless masculine way, for another woman suffrage lobby to look after them. They ought to get it.—*Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette, June 17, 1918.*

Suffrage—After What?

IT may be that the President, having spoken his mind to Congress on mail tubes, will ere long have something emphatic to say concerning prohibition during war or talk directly on the duty of Congress to equal suffrage. Both matters are as important, at least, as the tubes.—*Boston (Mass.) Traveler, July 1, 1918.*

Suffrage Before Recess

SENATE suffrage leaders declared last week that they would not agree to a recess with the suffrage amendment unpassed. The whole country is behind them in this attitude.—*Washington (D. C.) Herald, July 2, 1918.*

Idaho Solid for Amendment

ABOUT as interesting a fight for national recognition as has been waged in this country in some time is that of the National Women's Party for equal suffrage. The first is a very real issue to those who have the cause at heart. There is no nonsense about the efforts of the leaders this time, the matter is being put up to the country and through the country to the legislature as a straight business proposition with a patriotic side which alone would entitle it to consideration. . . .

By all means let them have it. They ought to have had it long ago.

The amendment has already passed the House, and will come up in the Senate probably within a few days. It ought to pass.—*Twin Falls (Idaho) Daily News, June 5, 1918.*

Suffrage a War Measure the World Over

SUFFRAGE has been considered war legislation by England and Canada, where women have been given the vote during the progress of the war. It is being discussed now by France and Italy. It is no less a war measure here. This republic must grasp the importance of women's services, and it must have these services given gladly and freely.—*Washington (D. C.) Post, July 2, 1918.*

Continued on Page 14

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$300,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000,00

List of Contributions from June 28 through July 8, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Professor H. B. Rossell	$ 1.00
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks	16.50
Mrs. James Whittemore	50.00
Miss Vida Milholland	25.00
Mrs. Cora P. Chandler	5.00
Miss Bertha I. Smith	6.00
Mrs. Agnes B. Leach	1,000.00
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon	5.00
Mr. Maximilian M. Goldberg	20.00
Mrs. Maud S. Odell	5.00
Miss Elizabeth R. Hooker	1,000.00
Mr. Edward P. Clarke	5.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase	5.00
Miss Mary R. Millis	5.00
Miss Romaine S. Peter	20.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	10.00
Mrs. B. R. Kinkead	10.00
Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn	200.00
Miss Anita L. Bulmer	2.00
Anonymous	2.00
Mrs. C. H. Halligan	10.00
Miss Lowrie	5.00
Membership Fees	12.25
Total Collected by National Headquarters	2,419.75
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$336,164.88
Total collected by National Headquarters through July 8, 1918	$338,584.63

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

Mrs. Charles B. Prince	10.00
Miss Ellen A. Webster	1.00
Miss Mary W. Allen	16.00
Miss Janet Gray	25.00
Collections	30.25
Mrs. W. E. Taylor	5.00
Dr. A. E. St. Clair	100.00
Per Mrs. Armstrong:	
Mrs. Maxwell Reed	4.00
Mrs. H. S. Dennison	25.00
Mrs. Armstrong	10.00
Mrs. A. P. Mason	1.00
Miss S. B. Wilcox	1.00
Mrs. Ellen F. Sayward	5.00
Miss Berry Pottier	10.00
Mr. S. H. Stiles	5.00
Mr. James R. Carret	10.00
Mrs. Hudson	1.00
Worcester Branch	25.00
Mr. John C. Dowling	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Walpole	15.00
Mrs. L. S. Muther	25.00
Mr. B. Maynahan	1.00
Mrs. Ida M. Hibbard	5.00
Mrs. A. A. Shurtleff	5.00
Anonymous	20.00
Mrs. A. W. Small	19.00
Miss E. Dickson	2.00
Mr. Louis Arvedon	5.00
Mr. M. P. Blair	1.00
Mrs. Alice E. Paul	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Fuller	37.00
Mr. L. D. Bement	25.00
Mrs. Hallam Movius	25.00
Miss Annie E. Crane	4.75
Miss Mathilda H. Geddes	10.00
Miss Grace Henshaw	110.50
Mrs. Moulton	1.80
L. M. K.	.45
Miss Augusta L. Heinstein	10.00
Mrs. Mary P. Fearing	10.00
Miss Anna M. Gugenheimer	3.00
Mrs. E. C. Jeffrey	10.00
Dr. Grace E. Cross	10.00
Mrs. Helen S. White	1.00
Mrs. Prand	1.00
Mr. Charles Talmadge	3.00
Mrs. H. B. Bartlett	2.00
Mrs. Slade	1.00
Miss Annie M. Jarvis	1.00
Mrs. Mary K. Scott	5.00
Mrs. Grace A. Bement	35.00
Framingham Branch	15.00
Mrs. Mayard Hutchinson	10.00
Miss J. J. Corlius	1.00
Mrs. E. A. Brown	2.00
Miss O. M. Belches	1.00
Mrs. E. D. Bement	2.50
Mrs. J. R. Carret	3.00
Mrs. H. S. Dennison	10.00
Mrs. Jessica Henderson	20.00
Mrs. A. E. St. Clair	25.00
Miss Emma Baxter	2.00
Per Finance Committee:	
Mrs. Horace Bearse	25.00
Mrs. Manfred Bowditch	100.00
Mrs. Calvin Austin	100.00
Mrs. S. D. Warren, Sr.	90.00
Mrs. J. C. Edwards	75.00
Rummage Sale	16.00
Mrs. Warren R. Gilman and Miss Camilla Whittcomb	7.00
Miss Emily Curtis Fisher	5.00
Per Miss Rebecca Hourwich:	
Mrs. C. E. Childs	24.00
Mrs. Stursbury	5.00
Mrs. Sey	20.00
Miss Kendrick	10.00
Mrs. A. O. Carpenter	1.00
Mrs. Reynolds	1.00
Mrs. S. D. Warren	250.00
Mrs. K. W. Townshend	5.00
Collections	16.03
Contributions made to Just Government League of Baltimore, Maryland:	
Mrs. Edward E. Jackson	5.00
Mr. Wallace Bryan	2.50
Miss Margaret Sisson	2.00
Mrs. Aubrey E. King	2.00
Mrs. Townsend Scott	5.00
Mrs. Allen Dill	.75
Mrs. W. B. Elles	1.00
Miss Gladys Greiner	5.00

Contributions made to Ohio Headquarters:

Mrs. John Cooper Edwards	100.00
Mrs. J. G. Battelle	50.00
Mrs. Joseph Ralston and Miss Ralston	25.00
Collected	25.00
Mr. R. A. Cowing	10.00
Collection, Columbus	33.00
Dr. Thos. M. Stewart	10.00
Mr. A. E. Burkhardt	10.00
Mr. J. H. Hartley	10.00
Mr. W. G. Dunn	10.00
Mrs. Charles Campbell	5.00
Mrs. M. C. Goodall	5.00
Dr. Gillette Hayden	5.00
Mrs. C. N. Brandon	5.00
Miss Mary Brandon	5.00
Mr. J. D. Karnes	5.00
Mr. Claude Meeker	5.00
Mrs. C. H. Adler	10.00
Mrs. C. H. Warren	2.00
Mrs. Eugene Gray	1.00
Total collected by Branches	1,890.53
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	59,550.39
Total collected by Branches through July 8, 1918	61,440.92
Grand Total	400,025.55
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$396,388.05

Allied Woman Suffrage

THE President, in expressing his earnest hope that the Senate will pass the amendment, ventured to put to our allied democracies the question whether any nation fighting for freedom can justly refuse the vote to its women. It is a question that every nation must face. In the better times that are coming for the world when the last of the autocrats surrenders, men and women must build together the new civilization, even as they have together fought for all that was best in the old.—*Rocky Mountain News, June 20, 1918.*

Nurses Needed

The Nation Asks for Women's Service

By Ernestine Evans

THE passage of the federal amendment means to women the incorporating of a great fundamental principle into the text of civilized law—that the body politic shall be no longer male, but human. It guarantees a certain minimum of expression in and responsibility for her government to the woman citizen.

But the whole question of whether true suffrage, after the ratification of the amendment, shall remain an ideal merely, or work a real change in our social life, is another matter. To effect the practical administration of our political future so that life shall indeed be more abundant, and beauty and kindness less rare along the way, we are bound to depend, not alone on a passed amendment, but on those women whom we train to administer our will in the community.

We must not overlook in these next years the building of close relations between the mass of home-keeping voting women, and our professional and business women. We must be conscious that the professional women are bound to represent us in the councils of administration, and that the fate of many of our dreamed-of programs will lie in their hands.

That is why suffragists are particularly concerned with the present campaign of the War Department to recruit students for the newly-established Army school of nursing.

THE New Army School of Nursing has headquarters in the Surgeon General's office. Miss Annie Goodrich, former president of the American Nurses' Association, is the Dean. The plan is that the school shall be administered from the Surgeon General's office, and that students shall be admitted to various of the Army hospitals, as soon as a faculty for training them can be organized in the local hospital. The first students will be admitted to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, an old Army General Hospital, now equipped as a reconstruction hospital. The second course will probably be offered at Camp Devons, at Ayre, Massachusetts.

Young women over twenty-one, with high school certificates, and able to meet the rather severe physical examination, will be considered for admission.

WE are given an extraordinary chance to train thousands of women as an army of defense for the public health. It is important not alone that the best possible care be taken of the men in the army now but that we prepare ourselves, by training an adequate nursing force, for an expression of women's will in the reconstruction period.

The Children's Bureau has been looking forward to maternity centers throughout the country, where instruction in the care of infants could be carried on as part of a national program of child conservation. Their program must remain on paper, whether Congress votes an appropriation or no, unless women have shown the foresight to train the nurses that such centers would require.

Miss Clara D. Noyes

President American Nurses' Association and Director Bureau of Field Service of American Red Cross

Not long ago the North Dakota Legislature passed a bill providing for a public health nurse in every county. The measure was the fruit of a long propaganda for betrer school nursing, for active sanitary work in rural communities, and yet this bright promise of decent health conditions for a great state may fail. There were no nurses to employ.

There are only a little more than eighty thousand nurses in the whole country, and more than a third of them will probably have gone to military service before the end of the year. The number of women fitted for public health work has never been large. The public health nurse has had to be not only a graduate nurse, with hospital experience behind her, but a teacher, an organizer, a diplomat, and a woman of the most robust health.

We already have a shortage of such women. The growing sense of community responsibility for community health means that there are going to be many new calls for public health nurses from quarters which were formerly blind to the possibility of developing these "womanly branches of government." The hour has struck when governments everywhere acknowledge their need of women with technical training. It is important that we be ready with an answer. We must, as Mark Twain used to say, "come up to the brag" and by means of skilled nurses express our will to better social government. But we will fail, unless we take advantage of the Army School of Nursing, and recruit the students of today, and the public health nurses of tomorrow.

Applications for admission to the new school can be had by writing to the Army School of Nursing, The Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

To Woodrow, Who May Command Me Anything

By Mary Winsor

With Apologies to Herrick

Congress Speaks

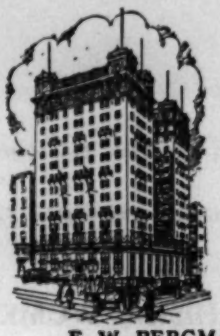
BID me to stay and I will stay
In Washington, D. C.—
E'en though I languish quite away,
I shall do so for thee.

Bid me recess and I'll recess
From furthest sea to sea;
But, having none, I still will keep
A loving heart for thee.

Bid me to give and I will give
All power unto thee.
But woman asking for the vote?
She shall have none from me.

Bid her despair and she'll despair
Under yon cypress tree;
While I talk on from dawn till dark
To honor thy decree—

Because I think for woman's rights
Thou wilt not zealous be;
And therefore I am doubly glad
To live and die for thee.



—New
—Modern
—Fireproof

The Southern Hotel

Light and German Sts.
BALTIMORE

Every room has a private bath

Rates: $2.00 per Day and Up

CENTRAL LOCATION

F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

L. STONE CO.

MODES—INEXPENSIVELY STYLISH

THIRTEEN SIX WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA

TELEPHONE MAIN 861

Brentano's

Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers

F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEFTON & ROBERTSON

IMPORTERS OF

FINE MILLINERY

733 ELEVENTH STREET N. W.

Cornelison

1515 H Street Northwest **Millinery** Washington, D. C.

ROSE VALLEY SANITARIUM

MEDIA, PENNA.

"In a valley that's really a hill" near Philadelphia. Beautiful location where health-building is a joy to the weary and ill! OSTEOPATHY for adjustment, and NATURE CURE methods for every-day living. Booklet on request

RUTH DEETER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge

Mme. S. Schwartz

Corsetiere

11 East 47th Street New York City

The Proof of the Pudding

The fact that *Gregg Shorthand* is the system taught in 75 per cent of the public and private schools of this country PROVES its superiority over all others.

We are the Pioneer Teachers of

GREGG Shorthand

in this city

Enroll here now for a course in GREGG Shorthand or any of the following subjects:

TYPEWRITING STENOTYPY BOOKKEEPING
CIVIL SERVICE ENGLISH BRANCHES

Three Months, Day Sessions, $20

Three Months, Evening Sessions, $10

WOOD'S Commercial School

311 E. Capitol St. Phone Lincoln 38

Southern Papers for Federal Amendment

A Challenge from Virginia

IF the country is really grateful to its self-sacrificing, capable women it will voice in no uncertain language the demand that the Senate of the United States shall not recess until it has passed the federal suffrage amendment.—*Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal, July 1, 1918.*

Let States Rights Go, Says Virginia Paper

THAT old-fashioned, long-worshipped doctrine of the Democratic Party, States' Rights, which might well have been buried with Jeff Davis, is surely on its way to the cemetery, and it is a good thing, for when it is interred, we shall be nearer a united United States.—*Hopewell (Va.) Evening Record.*

Tennessee Demands Federal Action on Suffrage

THOSE who are supporting it (the suffrage amendment) are much encouraged in view of the attitude of all political parties and the active support that is being given it by President Wilson, to hope that the Senate will finally determine as did the House, to submit the amendment to the legislatures of the several states. This would seem a fair disposition to make of it. Anything else would seem improper. At any rate, the Senate should take its stand promptly, without further delay. . . .

With the women enfranchised in many states, including a number of the larger states of the union, why not give it to them in all states and let all share in the benefits and responsibilities of government?—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, May 30, 1918.*

Senate Hinders War Service

IF the President should request the Senate not to take a recess until suffrage is passed, he would be aiding the country to become more efficient in war. The hesitation in granting suffrage to women who are working loyally for their country's success in the war is bound to have a depressing effect. The government is placed in the position of a suppliant for the services of women while it refuses to acknowledge women as voters. They are asked to labor and to sacrifice and to be taxed for a country which is not their country in the sense that they have no responsible part in its government. How long would the enthusiasm and zeal of men continue under these circumstances?—*Washington (D. C.) Post, July 2, 1918.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Circulation Manager, Miss Therese Olsendam

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Robbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland, Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Ohio, Mrs. Carl Hasbrook
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Mrs. John R. Clarke
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs

CREDIT LIST WEEK ENDING JULY 6

New Jersey Branch	5
Miss Margaret Whittemore	6
Miss Gladys Greiner	3
Miss Ruth J Small	1
Miss Rebecca Hourwich	1
Office	2
Miss Anita L. Pollitzer	1
Miss Harriet Comstock	1
Miss Alice Henkle	1
Total	21

Old Dutch
Fruit Jars and other Glassware
can easily be kept immaculate with
Old Dutch
And remember, this cleanser never harms your hands
Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Franklin 7120*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Haymarket* 4018

Nevada,, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard-Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Olive Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Rush

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
387 Cornwall Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Miss Sarah P. Grogan
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. No. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Avenue
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kentucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5321 Freret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson
9 Park Street, Boston

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. T. F. English
3631 Campbell St., Kansas City

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren
Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City

North Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Taylor
805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Lee Huckins Hotel
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Miss Emma Wold
641 East 20th St., North
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Route 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.

Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Gould, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.

Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. George T. Odell, N. Y.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.

Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent.

Hospitality
Miss Grace Needham

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

Press
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Kate Heffelfinger
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Mrs. Charles Moller
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Congressional District Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

California
1st—Mrs. Johnathan Webb (acting)
Kentfield
2d—Mrs. M. D. Tillotson
415 Court St., Redding
6th—Mrs. W. R. Briggs
2500 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley
7th—Mrs. Geo. Taylor
248 N. Van Ness Ave., Fresno
8th—Dr. Ida Stambach
20 Victoria St., Santa Barbara
10th—Mrs. Bessie M. Faribault
231 W. 62d St., Los Angeles
11th—Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Reed
4171 Itis St., San Diego

Colorado
1st—Dr. Margaret Long
226 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver
2d—Dr. Mary Riggs Noble
706 N. Nevada Ave., Colo. Springs
3d—Miss Mary Wright Hopkins
2915 High Street, Pueblo
4th—Mrs. H. W. Norgaard
545 Grand Ave., Grand Junction

Connecticut
1st—Mrs. M. H. Swift
Farmington
2d—Miss Katherine Byrne
Putnam
3d—Mrs. David S. Rivkin
Davenport Ave., New Haven

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th St., Wilmington

Florida
3d—Mrs. C. A. Cay
446 No. Monroe St.
Tallahassee
4th—Miss Helen Hunt
419 West Church St.
Jacksonville

Georgia
9th—Mrs. W. I. Hobbs
32 Boulevard
Gainesville

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
1st—Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk
4116 Prairie Ave., Chicago
2d—Mrs. William Henkle
5822 Blackstone Ave., Chicago
3d—Mrs. Freeman Brown
7019 Yale Ave., Chicago
6th—Mrs. Robert L. McCall
4714 Washington Blvd., Chicago
7th—Miss Elizabeth Robertson
3129 Fulton St., Chicago
9th—Mrs. Samuel Adams
33 Bellevue Pl., Chicago
10th—Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen
1502 Davis St., Evanston
11th—Mrs. Thomas Lewis Powell
64 Monroe St., Hinsdale
13th—Mrs. Blanche E. Howe
Freeport
16th—Mrs. Leslie Rutherford
Peoria
17th—Mrs. Davis Ewing
1552 E. Olive, Bloomington
18th—Miss Mary Gallager
Kankakee
19th—Mrs. Myrtle Mann Gillet
806 S. 3d St., Champaign
21st—Miss Harriett Reid
Box 72, Springfield

Indiana
6th—Miss Eva Gough
Newcastle
7th—Mrs. M. B. Spellman (acting)
506 West 29th Street
Indianapolis

Iowa
8th—Mrs. Gertrude R. Milner
527 East Roland Street
Chariton
9th—Mrs. Anne Heslet Jenks
Avoca
11th—Mrs. D. L. Cassady
1301 Court St.
Sioux City

Kansas
1st—Mrs. Helen J. Montgomery
1116 Tyler St., Topeka
4th—Mrs. J. H. Wiggam
Emporia
5th—Mrs. C. P. Evans
Manhattan
7th—Mrs. E. C. Durand
Durand Plantation, Hutchinson
8th—Mrs. A. S. Birkhead
Wichita

Louisiana
1st—Mrs. Alice Cosu
808 Dauphine St., New Orleans

Maine
1st—Mrs. R. T. Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street Portland
4th—Miss Gladys N. Niles
56 Madison St., Bangor

Maryland
1st—Mrs. F. G. Usilton, Chestertown
2d—Mrs. Edward L. Graham
Ellicott City
4th—Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon Cranford
St. Paul Apartments
Baltimore
6th—Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Chevy Chase, Md.

Massachusetts
1st—Mrs. H. B. Bartlett
31 Amherst Ave, Holyoke
2d—Miss Christine Lewis
101 Dartmouth St., Springfield
3d—Miss Emma Baxter
Badger Farm, Holden
4th—Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb
35 Oxford Street, Worcester
6th—Mrs. Walter F. Sayward
14 Greenleaf St., Bradford
7th—Miss Eleanor Calnan
22 Merrill St., Methuen
8th—Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey
47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge
10th—Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard
122 Huntington Ave., Boston
11th—Dr. Grace E. Cross
581 Broadway, South Boston
12th—Mrs. Walter A. Buckley
32 Hartford St., Dorchester
13th—Mrs. Jessie C. Henderson
Wayland
14th—Mrs. Stephen Chase
Dedham

Michigan
1st—Mrs. Eugene Shippen
100 Eliot St., Detroit
2d—Mrs. Ada Mumford
Adrian
3d—Mrs. Herbert Statler
445 W. Main St., Kalamazoo
4th—Miss Jessie Ullrey
Niles
5th—Mrs. W. K. Morley
900 Bates Street
Grand Rapids
6th—Mrs. C. S. Watters
513 Lapeer Ave., W. Lansing
9th—Mrs. Fred J. Howden
191 Clay Avenue
Muskegon
10th—Mrs. G. B. Jennison
North Farragut St., Bay City
11th—Mrs. C. F. Erwin
Harbor Springs
12th—Mrs. Helen Vierling
Marquette
13th—Mrs. A. O. Dunk
99 Chicago Blvd., Detroit
Social Workers Branch—
Miss Ida Reese
1023 Jefferson, East
Detroit

Minnesota
1st—Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller
406 Mariner's Lane, Albert Lea
2d—Mrs. W. J. Morehart
Mankato
3d—Mrs. E. H. Loyhed
Fairbault
4th—Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Ave., St. Paul
5th—Mrs. E. Dana Durand
915 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis
6th—Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller
Little Falls
7th—Mrs. A. W. Winter
Granite Falls
9th—Mrs. W. A. Marin
121 E. 7th St., Crookston
10th—Mrs. W. T. Coe
Wayzata
Business Women's Branch—
Miss Victoria McAlmon
219 Groveland Ave.
Minneapolis

Missouri
5th—Mrs. Thomas S. McMillen
2310 Terrace Avenue
Kansas City

Montana
Miss Gwendolyn Haste
Billings

New Jersey
1st—Mrs. J. G. Fryer
9 Alexander Ave., Merchantville
2d—Mrs. Caroline B. Wilson
Vineland
3d—Mrs. Frank A. Pattison
Colonia
4th—Mrs. Wm. A. Keane
Basking Ridge
7th—Mrs. Joseph Stiner
Clifton
8th—Mrs. C. D. Karr
822 De Graw Ave., Newark
9th—Mrs. Charles W. Fisk
67 Prospect St., East Orange
10th—Mrs. Morris B. Mead
57 Ralston Ave., So. Orange
11th—Miss Helen Herbert
1206 Hudson St., Hoboken

New York
1st—Mrs. Wilmer Kearns
Rockville Center
Long Island
6th—Mrs. Phillip Comstock
415 E. 18th St., Brooklyn
18th—Mrs. Marcus Marks
4 E. 9th St., N. Y. City
20th—Miss Lucy Eastman
4 E. 70th St., N. Y. City
22d and 23d—Miss Anna Constable
121 E. 76th St.
26th—Mrs. Abbie K. Townsend
Patterson, Putnam Co.
27th—Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller
Castle Hill, Monticello
29th—Mrs. G. W. Cook
20 N. Main St., Mechanicsville
30th—Mrs. E. E. Hale
College Grounds, Schenectady
31st—Mrs. R. Paddock
323 E. Main St., Malone
32d—Dr. Harriet Doane
Fulton
33d—Mrs. R. S. Spears
26 Arthur St., Little Falls
34th—Miss Gertrude Keegan
Mutual Security Bldg., Binghampton
35th—Mrs. F. R. Hazard
Upland Farm, Syracuse
37th—Mrs. Frank Payne
17 E. First St., Corning
38th and 39th—Mrs. Mary Ertz Wil
163 Saratoga Ave., Rochester
40th—Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham
410 Bird Ave., Buffalo
41st—Mrs. A. R. Preston
43 Norwood Ave., Buffalo
42d—Mrs. F. W. Kendall
Hamburg, N. Y.
43d—Mrs. Joseph Reiger
519 Central Ave., Dunkirk

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero-Warren
Santa Fe

North Dakota
1st—Miss Mary E. McCumber
University

Ohio
1st—Mrs. C. H. Adler
No. 6 Alameda Apts.
Reading Road
2d—Mrs. G. B. Twitchell
845 Dayton St., Cincinnati
3d—Mrs. F. H. Henry
374 West First St.
Dayton
7th—Mrs. George Dial
307 E. High St., Springfield
12th—Miss Florence Ralston
East Broad Street
Bexley, Columbus

Oklahoma
1st—Mrs. Carolyn Smith Heid
302 West Ninth St., Tulsa
5th—Mrs. Miriam Oatman Blachly
512 University Blvd., Norman

Oregon
1st—Mrs. J. G. Richardson
1355 State St., Salem
2d—Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell
Box 436, Pendleton

Pennsylvania
1st—Mrs. M. Jacob
1316 S. 5th St., Philadelphia
2d—Miss Fanny Travis Cochran
131 S. 22d St., Philadelphia
3d—Mrs. D. S. Zelmanoff
220 Vine St., Philadelphia
4th—Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenewalt
1424 Master St., Philadelphia
5th—Mrs. Edith W. Niemeyer
6804 Ditman St., Philadelphia
6th—Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder
400 Gowen Ave., Philadelphia
8th—Miss Lewellyn M. Clinton
Wyncote
11th—Miss Laura Stull
Stoddartsville
12th—Miss Joan L. Brum
509 Front St., Minersville
16th—Miss Mary Stecker
Milton
17th—Mrs. Grace G. Kempter
Chambersburg
18th—Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones
105 Front St., Harrisburg
29th—Mrs. A. M. Peterson
Grant Ave., Ben Avon
30th—Miss Lois Rankin
5721 Elwood St., Pittsburgh

Rhode Island
3d—Mrs. W. Maxwell Reed
46 Glen Road
Woonsocket

South Carolina
1st—Miss Susan P. Frost
Charleston
4th—Miss Elizabeth Perry
Greenville
7th—Mrs. Fred Wanamaker
Sellers Ave.
Orangeburg

South Dakota
1st—Mrs. Frank Weller
Mitchell
2d—Mrs. J. E. Bird
Watertown

Tennessee
1st—Mrs. R. B. Cook
National Soldiers' Home
Johnson City
2d—Mrs. M. L. Dane
561 Margrave St.
Harriman
4th—Mrs. Prudence Dresser
Gallatin
6th—Mrs. Caroline Kimbrough
Care Beatty Realty Co.
7th Avenue North, Nashville
10th—Mrs. Isaac Reese
510 Vance Avenue
Memphis

Texas
6th—Mrs. J. S. Callicutt
1244 West 4th Ave., Corsicana
8th—Mrs. R. E. Burt (acting)
515 Lovett Blvd., Houston
9th—Mrs. Durrell Miller
Yoakum
10th—Miss Sally Sloan
Brenham
12th—Mrs. Paul Millet
Box 1140, Fort Worth
14th—Mrs. C. J. Woodson
San Antonio
16th—Mrs. Charles DeGroff
Hotel Ordendorff, El Paso

Vermont
1st—Mrs. L. A. Heidel
Rutland
2d—Mrs. Robert Bliss
Montpelier

Virginia
1st—Mrs. W. R. Jennings
Newport News
2d—Mrs. Pauline Adams
601 Colonial Ave., Norfolk
3d—Mrs. R. F. Hudson
1107 West Ave., Richmond
4th—Mrs. Y. T. Snyder
438 N. Washington St., Petersburg
5th—Miss Florence Pennybacker
Virgilina
6th—Mrs. Dexter Otey
R. F. D. No. 4, Lynchburg
7th—Mrs. Lura B. Nordyke
R. F. D. 1, Charlottesville
8th—Mrs. Henry Lockwood
Clarendon
9th—Mrs. Chas. Bondurant
St. Charles, Va.
10th—Mrs. Anna Jones
Appomattox

Washington
1st—Mrs. E. M. Rhodes
The County Building
Seattle
3d—Mrs. William P. Trowbridge
Interlaaken, R. F. D. No. 1
South Tacoma
4th—Mrs. H. M. Gilbert
Excelsior and Yakima Ave.
No. Yakima

Wisconsin
4th-5th—Miss Mabel Search
Care Milwaukee Leader, Milwaukee
6th—Miss Sarah James
98 High St., Oshkosh
8th—Mrs. George B. Atwell
1016 Clark St., Stevens Point
10th—Miss Mary Burt Messer
Stout Institute, Menominie

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane
Cody

COLLEGE BRANCHES

University of Nebraska
Miss Wilma Wood, Chairman
1717 J Street, Lincoln

University of Cincinnati
Miss Clarice B. Kugler Hunter, Sec'y
1321 Michigan Ave., Cincinnati

PHONES, MAIN { 2022 / 2023

Lerch's

FRENCH DYEING AND CLEANING
Office 826 Twelfth Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

TOILET ARTICLE SUNDRIES
The Southern Pharmacy
In the Southern Building
1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012
Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered
PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

Goldsmith, Stern & Co.
Women and Misses Outfitters
106 W. Lexington St. Baltimore, Md.

For Sale Very Cheap
One certificate for full term to Wood's Commercial School. Apply — Business Manager The Suffragist

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

Printing, Electrotyping, Binding
Estate of Geo. F. Lasher
147 N. Tenth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Pearson's Magazine
34 UNION SQUARE
New York City
"There are two distinguishing things about Pearson's," says a well-known critic, "its policy and Frank Harris. I don't agree with Pearson's half the time but I always read it because it is the most interesting magazine that comes to my table."
On the newsstands about the tenth of each month.
15c per Copy; by the Year $1.50

Comments of the Press

Continued from Page 8

Miss Anthony Still a Live Issue

A STRIKING illustration of the error involved in urging woman suffrage by constitutional amendment is presented by the United States Senate itself. Not only have the members of that body developed ill-feeling, but war legislation of vital importance has been and will be delayed on this account by oratory and obstruction. Besides that, there is an evil disposition to revive old controversies of race and reconstruction at the South.

This is what comes of undertaking a reform, meritorious in its place, at the wrong time and in the wrong way. What Susan B. Anthonyism has done to a Senate which should be intent upon war work the amendment, if submitted, will do to the inhabitants of forty-eight states. . . .

Susan B. Anthony was an avowed revolutionist who failed to enlist the support of many woman-suffragists of her own day. Why should her violent purposes, transmitted to a later generation, be indorsed in this crisis, when issues so much greater than any that she ever imagined are in the balance?—*New York World, June 29, 1918.*

The New York "Times" Dying Hard

WOMAN suffrage, which every state that wants it can treat itself to, must now be crammed down the throats of states recalcitrant to that boon.

The Senate wastes a day. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chief of the suffrage clan, calmly asks that the army bill be put aside to make room for the resolution to submit the Anthony amendment. Shrill, vehement wrangling possesses the chamber. The courtesies of "pairing" are forgotten. Senator Jones even declares that he doesn't want to pair with anybody under any circumstances "on this important question." Apparently, the life of the Republic is at stake.

After much talk about it and about the resolution doesn't come to a vote. The suffrage senators are compelled to let unimportant matters like the Army bill and the Fortifications bill be disposed of before bringing up again this cardinal measure. Then horrendously will it reappear, and there shan't be any recess until the resolution has been adopted.

"The patience of American women," says the chairman of the Picket Party, "cannot be taxed much longer."

What does all this burlesque-comedy amount to? Many Democratic senators and many Republican senators, Codlin and Short, are tumbling over one another, the latest converts fullest of the most edifying zeal, in their eagerness to bag that will o' the wisp, "the woman vote." . . .

With such wisdom and such courage do many Fathers and Conscripts look to the fall elections. . . .

It is but just to say that the Senate demonstration was well staged.—*New York Times, June 29, 1918.*

The Question of Pairs

TWO gentlemen from Texas, unfortunately divided in opinion as to the terms of a House pair on a dry amendment to some bill, were an added attraction to the neighborhood of the House office building when they manfully put up their dukes and argued it out as the Marquis of Queensberry advised.

It is probable that his sprightly method of determining the rights and lefts of the fine spun ethics enwebbing the pair question will be more popular with a majority of Americans than that adopted in the Senate. The talented Texans never sidestepped the main proposition, that pairing, having the authority of precedent, is a proper cog in legislative machinery and should be treated with elbow oil rather than with the sand of sabotage.

The Lone Star statesmen's uppercuts and counters were mere emphasis laid upon some feature of the pair, but the propriety of pairing was not dodged. They fought out a mere collateral issue as good men and true should when occasion justifies, according to rules; shook hands afterward, and had not the cool retreat in the basement of Congress Hall, the hotel opposite the ringside, been parched by legislation they surely would have adjourned to its inviting shades and in gentlemanly manner asked each other what it would be.

How this spirited, pulse-stirring parliamentary practice shames the senatorial method adopted after a century and a quarter's adherence to another procedure. No bones broken there, only revered precedent; no Corbettic leads for an opponent's lamps, no Sullivanesque swing on the beak. Pacifists!

"You must pair!" "We won't pair!" "You shall pair!" "We can't pair!" No wonder the gentlemanly ladies in the galleries listening to these languorous lamentations bowed their plumed lids in shame at such old-womanish stuff.

A pair is a pair. It is never a discourse, a colloquy, a few remarks, an extension in the *Record*. It is possible—what is not?—that pair clerks may misunderstand terms and record them incorrectly. What then—a speech? No, the gloves.—*New York Sun, June 29, 1918.*

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W. Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs
IN
CAPES, COATS
BELTED STOLES
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.

OPEN 9:15

H. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

CLOSE 6:00 P. M.

The Bloomer Gains Favor with the Sensible Woman

—Practical, sensible, light of weight and answering for both drawers and short petticoat, the bloomer has become very popular with women who recognize these points of desirability.

—Plisse and Plain Crepe, trimmed with ruffle, edged on both sides with ribbon, ribbon bows, little ribbon trimmed pocket, elastic at knee and waist; these are in pink and white, and the ribbon is the new Poilu blue. Also at this price are Seco Bloomers, hemstitched finished, and lace trimmed, at ---------- $1.25

—Pink and White Batiste Bloomers, trimmed with val. lace, hemstitching, or picot edge Van Dyke points; a pair ---------- 75c

—Fine Quality Crepe de Chine Bloomers, in white and flesh, val. lace trimmed, elastic at knee and waist, at ---------- $3.00

Kann's—Second Floor.

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. Cornwell & Son

1413 H Street, Washington, D. C.

WE HANDLE

Everything from Soup to Nuts

W.S.S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

"UNCLE SAM INTRODUCES AUNT SAM"

EVERY SUFFRAGIST SHOULD OWN ONE

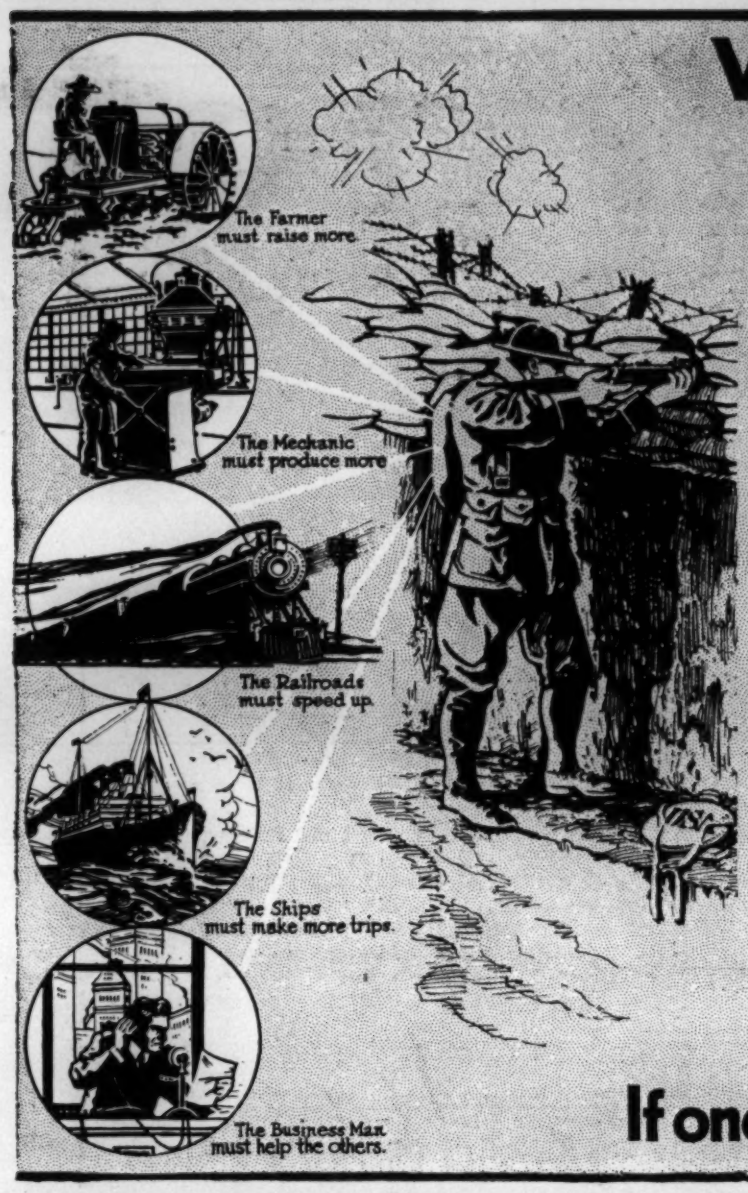
A BEAUTIFUL AND MOST TIMELY STATUETTE

Height 9 1-2 Inches

	Price each
White (dust proof)	$3.00
Ivory (antique)	4.00
Japanese bronze (medium shade)	5.00
Natural colors	9.50

Order Thru the Suffragist

Work together for victory


The Farmer must raise more
The Mechanic must produce more
The Railroads must speed up
The Ships must make more trips
The Business Man must help the others.

I watched the New York detachment of our new National Army swing down Fifth Avenue. There were ten thousand of them marching through the heavy, swirling snow.

The even lines of olive drab figures, the bright, fresh young faces, the quivering flags came out more rugged and businesslike in the storm than they would have in the sunshine. The weather chipped in to show everybody that this was an army trained for a big and serious job.

I wondered how many more would have to go. We may have to send all the young men and then call for the older men, just as France has done, and just as we did during the Civil War. None of us want that to happen.

The only way to stop the outflow of soldiers is to beat the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The only way to do that is to give our boys in the trenches so much of the munitions of war —of such excellent quality—that they will be as superior to the enemy as a workman with a turret lathe is to a workman with an old hand lathe.

So let us think quickly of better ways to do our work. Scarcity of labor has made the American people a nation of inventors. For war alone we invented the torpedo, the wireless torpedo, the submarine, the ironclad, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the revolver, the magazine pistol, the aeroplane, and the high-power cannon.

The war today demands that we do more than we ever have done before. Let us all speed up, with the thought that we, too, are fighting the enemy, even if we can't see him. Let us hurry our work at our desks and benches, and thus keep millions of men out of the trenches.

(Signed) John H. Patterson
President
The National Cash Register Company.

If one slows down all are delayed

REMEMBER!

The 25,000 Summer Suffragist Drive

One Subscription Free with every Five

Only $1.00 a year

Start today